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COMMUNITY PROFILE

ABERDEEN, NORTH CAROLINA



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ABERDEEN, NORTH CAROLINA

COMMUNITY PROFILE

Aberdeen
North Carolina

July, 1976



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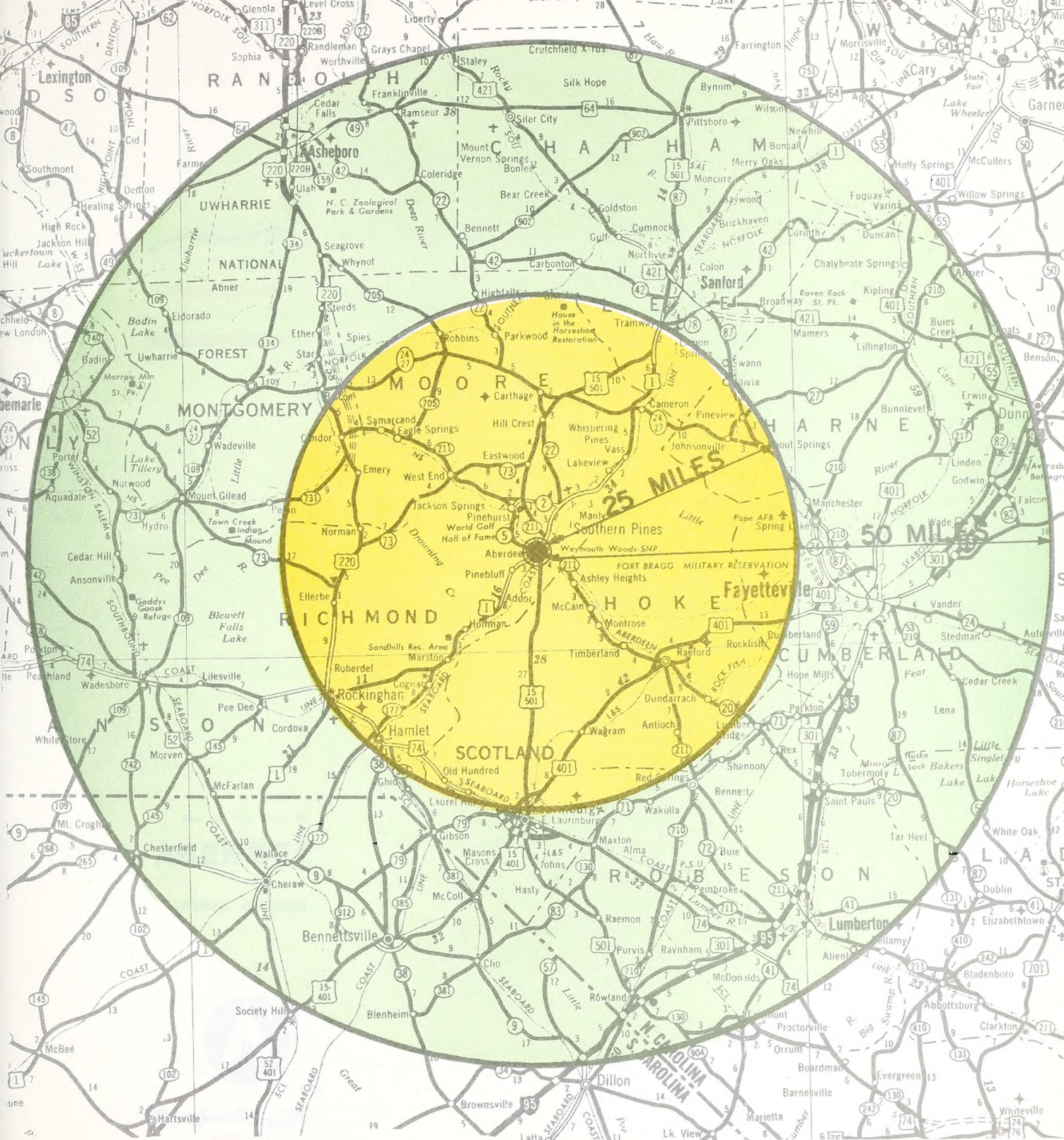
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REGIONAL SETTING

ABERDEEN

NORTH CAROLINA

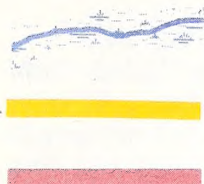


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MILES

PREPARED BY: N.C. DEPT. OF NATURAL AND
ECONOMIC RESOURCES
LOCAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
SERVICE SECTION

Figure 1



MAP OF THE TOWN OF
ABERDEE
NORTH CAROLINA



SEPTEMBER 1, 1975

Figure 2



REGIONAL SETTING

WATER

WATER



THE STATE OF NEW YORK
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION
DIVISION OF WATER
1000 ALBANY STREET
ALBANY, NEW YORK 12242-1000

LEGEND



SURFACE WATER AND STREAMS



ONE MILE LIMIT LINE



CITY LIMIT LINE

MAP OF THE TOWN OF ABERDEEN NORTH CAROLINA



0 500 1000 1500
SCALE IN FEET

SEPTEMBER 1, 1975



Figure 2

PREPARED BY N.C. DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL AND
ECONOMIC RESOURCES
LOCAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
SERVICE SECTION
SOUTH CENTRAL FIELD OFFICE

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this Community Profile is to give a brief, but somewhat detailed, overview of the town of Aberdeen, North Carolina. It provides information on physical, social, governmental, and economic characteristics. This collection comes from a variety of data sources and has been compiled with an eye to the needs of new residents, public officials, and other interested citizens.

General Information

GENERAL INFORMATION

General Information

Town. Aberdeen
County Moore
County Seat Carthage
Town Population 2,010 (1975 estimate)
Town Government Mayor - Commissioners
Board of Commissioners 5 members
Meetings Second Monday each month; Town Hall;
7:30 p.m.
Planning and Zoning Board 5 members
Meetings Thursday before second Monday;
Town Hall; 7:30 p.m.

Income Sources (by percentage)

	<u>Percentage</u>
Ad Valorem Taxes	31.9
Utilities	27.0
ABC	1.1
Privilege License	1.1
Other	38.9

Taxes

Ad Valorem Tax Rates

Town	\$1.00 per \$100
County75 per \$100

Date of Last Tax Evaluation . . . 1974

Amount of Last Tax Evaluation . . \$18,500,000

Utilities

Electric Power Carolina Power and Light Company
Natural Gas North Carolina Gas Corporation
Telephone Service Sandhill Telephone Company

Wastewater

Number Treatment Plants 1
Level of Treatment Secondary
Capacity Per Day 750,000 gallons
Average Daily Volume 200,000 gallons
Plant Performance (% Reduction)
 BOD₅ 98%
 Suspended Solids 61%
Age of Plant 8 years
Anticipated Expansion or Replacement

New County Facilities by 1978

Water

Source 7 wells
Maximum Daily Capacity 1,872,000 gallons
Peak Daily Load to Date 1,000,000 gallons
Storage Capacity 500,000 gallons
Treatment. flouride and chlorine

Church Facilities

	<u>Number</u>
Protestant	19
Catholic	2
Jewish	0
Other	0

Communications

Local papers: The Pilot, Sandhills Citizen, Pinehurst Gazette,
Pinehurst Outlook, Robbins Record, Moore County News

Regional and national papers of high local circulation: News and
Observer (Raleigh), Charlotte Observer, Fayetteville
Times/Observer

Local radio stations: WEEB (AM)
WIOZ (FM)

Television stations with good reception: 8 plus cablevision

Financial Institutions

	<u>Number</u>
Banks - In Town	3
In County	15
Savings and Loan Associations	
In Town	2
In County	7

Medical Facilities (in County and Town)

Hospitals	2
Hospital beds	482
Medical doctors	51
Dentists	13
Medical centers	1

Transportation

Numbered highways	U.S. 1
	U.S. 15-501
	N.C. 5
	N.C. 211

Rail service by:	Aberdeen and Rockfish
	Southern
	Seaboard Coast Line
	Amtrak

Motor freight carriers: Standard, McLean, Associated Transport, Colonial, Carolina, Pilot, Helms, Adley, Bison F, Crescent, Dixie, Estes, Flemings, JML, Northeast, Roadway, Tarheel, Tower, Virginia Ca.

Piggyback ramp point Aberdeen

Air

Nearest commercial airport Fayetteville (37 minutes)
Southern Pines (8 minutes)
third level carrier

Airlines Fayetteville: Piedmont Airlines
Southern Pines: Southern Pines Resort
Airlines

Other Transportation

Busline with terminal: Trailways
U.P.S.: office in Fayetteville
Car rental in area: Avis

Historical Landmark

Bethesda Farm/Malcolm Blue House

The Malcolm Blue House is located on the Bethesda Road (N.C. 5) between Aberdeen and Southern Pines. It was built around 1825 by Malcolm McMillan Blue.

Cultural and Recreational Facilities

Number parks in town 3

Park facilities picnicking
swimming (lake)
tennis
playground equipment
ball field

Golf courses in area

Public 1
Private 25

Theaters in town 4 including 1 outdoor

Library Page Memorial

Concert series Southern Pines (2 minutes)

Little theater group Southern Pines

Cultural programs are provided by the Sandhills Community College and the Sandhills Arts Council.

Other activities include Little League Baseball, American Legion, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, tennis, horseback riding, and various civic clubs.

THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

The Natural Environment

Climate

The climate of Aberdeen and the Sandhills area of which it is a part is characterized by the mild year round conditions which have attracted so many new residents and visitors through the years. As can be seen from Table 1 average monthly temperatures range from a low of 43.9 degrees in December to a high of 78.8 degrees in July. June and July are the only months with a significant number of days when the maximum temperature exceeds 90 degrees. December, January, and February are the only months when a significant number of days have temperatures below freezing. Average monthly lows in the winter are above freezing. Clear or only partly cloudy days are the rule throughout the year. The date of the first freeze of the year is usually between October 30 and November 9. The date of the last freeze of the winter is between April 1 and 11. This gives an average growing season of 214 days. The mean annual wind speed is 9 miles per hour. Humidity averages a perfect 50 percent for the year, ranging from a low of 44 percent in April to a high of 54 percent in August and September. Air quality of the region is among the highest in the state. Proportionately, the air pollutant which is highest is carbon monoxide. Particulates and sulfur dioxide are unusually low.

Water Resources

Normal annual precipitation in the area is 50 inches. Monthly averages range from a low of 3.07 inches in November to a high of 6.45 inches in July. Runoff averages approximately .9 million gallons per day per square mile. Water losses by evapotranspiration run in the neighborhood of 60 - 70 percent of precipitation. Aberdeen is located in the basin of the Lumber River, which makes its way to the Atlantic by way of the Pee Dee River system through South Carolina. Generally the water in streams is not suitable for drinking or bathing without treatment. The average temperature of streams ranges from 42 - 44 degrees in January to 78 - 80 degrees in July.

Soils

Soils of the area belong to the Lakeland - Wagram major soil association. This group of soils include gently sloping to sloping, well drained soils. Some areas are excessively well drained. Surface soils are sandy and subsoils range from sandy to sandy clay loam. These soils are generally acid and susceptible to drought and excessive leaching. They also tend to make poor filters when used for waste disposal, especially when accompanied by a shallow profile, thereby possibly endangering contamination of the ground water.

TABLE 1 - GENERAL CLIMATIC DATA*

	YEAR	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
TEMPERATURE													
Mean	61.6	44.1	45.6	51.8	61.7	70.0	75.1	78.8	78.0	72.3	62.4	51.9	43.9
Mean Maximum	73.4	55.0	56.7	65.7	74.4	82.4	88.9	90.6	89.4	84.4	75.0	64.0	54.6
Mean Minimum	49.5	33.5	33.5	40.4	47.4	55.9	64.2	67.5	66.6	62.6	49.5	39.7	33.5
Record Highest	--	80	82	91	93	102	106	105	106	104	96	88	79
Record Lowest	--	4	3	10	24	35	44	51	48	37	23	12	2
Days Maximum over 90°	45.5	0	0	0	1	7	13	16	7	1	5	0	0
Days Minimum under 32°	56.5	13	12	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	7	16
HOUR TEMPERATURE REACHES 50°	--	1 pm	Noon	9 am	7 am		Mean Temperature Over 50°						
PRECIPITATION													
Normal in inches	50.02	3.55	3.79	4.18	4.01	3.66	4.55	6.45	5.66	4.00	3.55	3.07	3.55
Days over .01"	114	11	10	11	10	10	10	10	10	7	7	9	9
Days over .25"	57	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	4	3	5	4
Snowfall	4.3	1.0	1.3	0.8	T	0	0	0	0	0	0	T	1.2
HUMIDITY AT 1:30 P.M.	50%	52%	49%	46%	44%	48%	49%	52%	54%	54%	46%	50%	47%
CHARACTER OF DAY													
Clear	177	10	11	13	15	16	17	16	16	17	17	16	13
Partly Cloudy	92	9	6	7	7	9	9	10	10	7	7	6	5
Cloudy	96	12	11	11	8	6	4	5	5	6	7	8	13
PREVAILING WIND	--	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	S.W.	N.E.	S.W.	N.E.

*Source: Sand and Pines and Golf of Course. Published by Par Travel Council of the Sandhills Area Chamber of Commerce; Southern Pines, North Carolina; 1975.

Vegetation

The deep well drained coarse sands of the area cause extreme dryness to which vegetation has had to adjust. The area is dominated by the longleaf pine - turkey oak - wire grass community. The distinctive appearance of this area is given by the open layer of scattered, large longleaf pines and a lower layer of scrub oaks, including the turkey oak, the bluejack oak, the blackjack oak, and the scrubby post oak. The dwarf huckleberry is the most common shrub and wire grass the major herb. It is believed that this vegetative community is historically fire perpetuated, through periodic sweeping fires. If these forests are protected from fire, oaks will increase and pine will decrease in importance. It is interesting to note that as of 1974 over 70 percent of Moore County was still in forest.

Mineral Resources

Crushed stone, sand, and gravel annually amount to over half the total mineral value produced in North Carolina. Moore County is located in the region with the most mining of sand and gravel. Other minerals mined in the county are clay, stone, talc, and pyrophyllite.

HISTORY

The first child, a son, was born to the
the 1700's. He was named John. He was
born on the 1st of January. He was
the first of a long line of children.
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History

The first white settlers did not come to the Sandhills area until the mid 1700's. The pine forests had discouraged earlier settlement through the lack of forage for animals. Settlement was also discouraged by the poor soil for farming. Among the first area residents were a great many Scottish Highlanders. These people remained loyal to the British throne during the Revolution and were involved in many bitter raids and skirmishes with surrounding settlers supporting the revolution.

The railroads initiated the first real development of the Sandhills. In the early 1870's the Raleigh and Augusta Railroad brought in loggers and turpentine workers to work in the wealth of pine forests.

A small settlement grew at the crossing of Bethesda Road and the railroad. This settlement was named Blue's Crossing, for Malcolm M. Blue who lived nearby and was the principal landowner. (His house has been preserved and can be seen today on Bethesda Road between Aberdeen and Southern Pines.) The first post office was established in 1877 and Blue served as Postmaster.

The lumber business and the railroads that served it brought life to the town. Allison Francis Page came to Blue's Crossing in 1881 and bought large areas of timberland. He set up his lumber yard and the town grew. Page extended the railroad as far as Asheboro, increasing the transportation potential of the area. In 1892 John Blue began construction of the Aberdeen and Rockfish Railroad and shortly thereafter the Moore County Railroad was built.

The community's name was changed in 1887 from Blue's Crossing to Aberdeen. Application for town incorporation was made and a charter was granted in March 1893.

But then the pine forests were gone and with them the lumber industry. The land was bare. People turned to farming and fields were planted in grapes, peaches and tobacco. The mild climate was used to attract travelers. Today golf has become the major industry of the Sandhills.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Government and Politics

Town Government

The form of town government is the Mayor-Commissioner type with five commissioners. The following is a brief review of major services provided by the town government and a brief financial report for the past year.

Code Enforcement

Building code	yes
Electrical code	yes
Plumbing code	yes
Zoning ordinance	yes

Police Protection

	<u>Number</u>
Police station	1
Men on force	7 (full time)
Patrol cars	3

Rescue Squad

Men on squad	25 (volunteers)
Rescue squad vehicles	3

Fire Protection

	<u>Number</u>
Fire station	1
Firemen	25 (Volunteer)
Pumpers	3

Fire insurance rating: NBFU 8

Refuse Collection

Major equipment	3 packers 2 dump trucks
Landfill site	County landfill
distance	apx. 4 miles
Collection schedules	
business	6 days per week
residential	2 days per week

Special regulations no building materials

Sewer and Water

(See General Information in front of report)

Streets, sewer, water and sanitation services share a staff of 12 fulltime employees and various equipment, including:

- 4 pickups
- 1 backhoe
- 1 trencher
- 1 air compressor
- 1 drill
- 1 sewer rooting machine

Budget Summary (1975-76)

Table 2 gives a summary version of the 1975-76 budget (General Fund). The major source of revenue is, of course, ad valorem taxes. The next highest sources are local sales tax and Powell Bill funds. The greatest expenditure is general government which includes monies allocated to the new sanitary sewer construction fund. By far the next highest expenditure is for law enforcement. Table 3 gives a summary version of the Utility Fund budget for 1975-76. Total debt service expenditures (not shown on either table) is \$43,900.

TABLE 2 - ABERDEEN 1975-76 BUDGET SUMMARY
(General Fund)

Revenues

	<u>Amount</u>
Ad Valorem Taxes	\$159,300
Licenses and Permits	4,000
Intergovernmental Revenue (N.C.)	
Utilities franchise tax	16,000
Intangible property tax	13,500
Powell Bill.	24,000
Local sales tax	25,000
Other	8,500
Other Revenues	
Interest on investments	6,000
Other	4,700
Fund Balance Appropriated	<u>93,750</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$354,750</u>

Expenditures

Law Enforcement	\$ 71,100
Street Department	46,350
Fire Department	16,850
Sanitation	41,000
General Government	179,450*
TOTAL	<u>\$354,750</u>

*Includes \$92,458 transferred to sanitary sewer construction fund which almost offsets the transfer from the Fund Balance indicated under Revenues.

TABLE 3 - ABERDEEN 1975-76 BUDGET SUMMARY
(Utility Fund)

Revenues

	<u>Amount</u>
Water Rents	\$ 72,000
Sewer Revenue	32,500
Other	<u>2,200</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$106,700</u>

Expenditures

Water Department	\$ 53,750
Sewage Treatment Plant	33,700
Contribution to Debt Service	16,250
Contingencies	<u>3,000</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$106,700</u>

County Political Data

Political Districts

Moore County is located in the following districts:

N.C. Senatorial District #16

2 Senators

Includes Moore, Randolph, Chatham, and Orange Counties

N.C. House of Representatives District #25

1 Representative

Includes only Moore County

N.C. Congressional District #8

Includes Moore, Richmond, Anson, Davie, Union, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, Rowan, and Yadkin Counties

Voting Record

In national Presidential elections Moore County has kept pace with North Carolina as a whole in gradually voting more for Republicans and less for Democrats. In 1948 less than 45% of the vote in Moore was Republican. In 1952, 1956, and 1960 between 45% and 55% of the vote was Republican. The county's voters supported Nixon over Wallace and Humphrey in 1968 and in 1972 the Republicans received over 55% of the votes cast.

In the statewide gubernatorial elections the record has been much the same. The Republicans received less than 45% of the Moore County vote in 1948, 1952 and 1956. But in 1960 they rose to between 45% and 55% and have remained there to the present.

Population Growth

The population of the United States has increased from about 4 million in 1790 to over 200 million in 1960. This growth has been rapid and continuous, and it is expected to continue for some time to come. The growth has been due to a number of factors, including a high birth rate, a low death rate, and immigration from other countries.

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

Population Characteristics

Population Count

Aberdeen's rate of growth has been erratic through the years. As can be seen from Table 4 the rate of change during each decade has ranged from a high of +8.1% to a low of -4.5%. In fact, there have been two decades during which Aberdeen lost population, 1930-40 and 1950-60. During each of these two decades Moore County gained in population by about 10%. The county grew at a phenomenal rate between 1910 and 1930. This reflects the period of the greatest development of the Sandhills area. Aberdeen's growth was the highest during this period. The estimated population of Aberdeen in 1975 was 2,010, representing an increase of 26.3% in five years! This is due, in part, to the increase through recent annexations.

Age

The age distribution of the town has shifted during the past few years. There are fewer children and more older people. There are also fewer people in the child bearing age groups, which will, in turn, produce still fewer children. As the population gets older the town will experience another decrease in numbers because the old are not being replaced. To prevent this it is important to attract those of the child bearing ages.

Sex

Between 1960 and 1970 the difference between the number of males and females increased. The sex ratio in 1960 was .92. In 1970 it had decreased to .85. This means that in 1960 there was an average of 92% of a male for each female, while in 1970 that figure had decreased to 85%. Most of the increase was in the 55 and over age groups. This is perfectly normal because of the increasing difference in the life expectancy between males and females.

Race

Only about 10% of Aberdeen's population is non-white. Moore County is about 25% non-white. However, most of the non-whites in Aberdeen are in the lower age groups. The fertility ratio is a good indicator of this, that is, the number of children per 1,000 women in the child bearing years. For the town as a whole the fertility ratio in 1970 was 395, while for the non-whites it was 560 - a significant difference! (Remember that 395 figure is an average which contains those numbers which make up the 560 average. The white fertility ratio will be even lower.)

TABLE 4

POPULATION TREND FOR ABERDEEN: 1910 - 1970*
(Showing Percent Increase Per Decade)

<u>Year</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>% Increase</u>	<u>County</u>
1910	-	794	-	17,010
1920	+8.1	858	+25.7	21,388
1930	+6.1	1,382	+31.9	28,215
1940	-2.2	1,076	+9.8	30,969
1950	+4.9	1,603	+7.0	33,129
1960	-4.5	1,531	+10.9	36,733
1970	+4.0	1,592	+6.3	39,048
1975	+26.3 (5 years)	2,010 (estimated)**		

* Source: Land Development Plan; Aberdeen, North Carolina; January 1974

** Source: 1975-76 Directory of North Carolina Municipal Officials; North
North Carolina League of Municipalities; 1976

TABLE 5
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION BY AGE AND SEX*
1960 and 1970

1960	Males	Females	1970	Males	Females
Population Total	732	799	Population Total	733	859
Under 5	101	85	Under 5	61	72
5-14	170	160	5-14	161	149
15-24	89	89	15-24	123	159
25-34	100	113	25-34	93	92
35-44	88	108	35-44	71	86
45-54	71	91	45-54	108	108
55-64	65	76	55-64	52	90
65 and over	48	77	65 and over	64	103
Median Age	25	30	Median Age	26	33

* Source: General Population Characteristics; Bureau of the Census; 1960 and 1970.

TABLE 6

GENERAL POPULATION STATISTICS: 1970*

Total Population	1592
Sex	
Male	733
Female	859
Sex Ratio	.85
Race	
White	1,438
Negro	145
Other	9
% Non-White	9.7
Age	
Median Age	28.1
% under 18	33.8
% 65 and over	10.6
Dependency Load	.80
Family	
Persons per Household	3.05
Persons per Non-White Household	3.76
Fertility Ratio	395
Black Fertility Ratio	560

* Source: General Population Characteristics and Social Indicators; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970

TABLE 7

TOWN, COUNTY, STATE POPULATION COMPARISONS*

	<u>Aberdeen</u>	<u>Moore County</u>	<u>North Carolina</u>
Population	1,592	39,048	5,082,059
% Change 1960-70	4.0	6.3	11.5
% Non-White	9.7	25.1	23.2
% Under 18	33.8	35.6	34.6
% 65 and over	10.6	10.8	8.1
Fertility Ratio	395	354	346
Persons per House- hold	3.05	3.22	3.24

*Source: General Population Characteristics; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970

Family Size

Table 8 indicates the total number of families which fall into each size group and the number for each racial group. It also gives the percentage in each size group. The distribution of family size among the whites is approximately the same as for the total figures. This is due to the large majority of the whites. The non-whites have a greater percentage of their families in the large family group--about half again as large as the whites. But their percentage in the 3 to 4 person range is considerably less--almost half. Both whites and non-whites have over half of their families in the 1 to 2 person size range. This is not surprising because this group includes single people living alone or with roommates, childless married couples, and older married couples whose children have left home.

Mobility

As of 1970 a little over 30% of the population over 5 years old had moved in the past 5 years since 1965. Whites experienced a substantial mobility within the county--17.8%, while the non-whites experienced none. However, non-whites experienced a greater percentage moving from another county. Only whites moved to Aberdeen from another state or abroad. Generally whites were more mobile--31.8% having moved. Only 17.6% of the non-whites moved during the same period.

Education

The educational level of Aberdeen's residents in 1970 is reflected in Table 10. In the 25-44 age bracket about 30% had not completed high school. Over 40% in the 45-54 age group had not completed high school and 47% of the 55 and over group. The percentage that attended college but did not finish remains approximately the same for each group. Those finishing college decreased during the 45-54 age group from the previous one, 55 and over. This may reflect those who left school during World War II to enter the armed forces and either did not return to school or settled elsewhere. Those finishing college greatly increased in the younger group, reflecting the greater importance placed on a college degree in beginning a career.

Educational facilities in and around Aberdeen are numerous. The school system is consolidated. Schools handling Aberdeen's children include two elementary schools and one high school, with a total enrollment of 1995. The pupil to teacher ratio is 20/1 in the elementary schools and 18/1 in the high school. The cost of public education is \$1,162.41 per pupil. There are 12 public and 4 private kindergartens, one private school with grades 1-11, two parochial schools together with nursery through the twelfth grade. The nearest college is Sandhills Community College in Southern Pines. Other colleges and universities within a 30 mile radius include St. Andrews College in Laurinburg, Fayetteville State University and Methodist College in Fayetteville. Business schools in the area include Sanford Business College in Sanford and Worth Business College in Fayetteville.

TABLE 8
FAMILY SIZE BY RACE*

<u>Total</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>%</u>
1 & 2 Person Families	312	52
3 & 4 Person Families	211	35
5 or More Person Families	78	13
 <u>White</u>		
1 & 2 Persons Families	288	51
3 & 4 Person Families	204	36
5 or More Person Families	71	13
 <u>Non-White</u>		
1 & 2 Person Families	24	63
3 & 4 Person Families	7	18.5
5 or More Person Families	7	18.5

*Source: Fifth County Information: Population Characteristics; U. S. Bureau of the Census; 1970

TABLE 9

MOBILITY: PERSONS OVER FIVE (5)
BY RACE AND PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN 1965*

	<u>Total (%)</u>	<u>White (%)</u>	<u>Non-White (%)</u>
Same House	1,018 (69.1)	934 (68.2)	84 (82.4)
Different House/ Same County	244 (16.6)	244 (17.8)	0 -
Different County/ Same State	94 (6.4)	76 (5.5)	18 (17.6)
Different State			
Northeast	0 -	0 -	0 -
North Central	0 -	0 -	0 -
South	66 (4.5)	66 (4.8)	0 -
West	0 -	0 -	0 -
Abroad	5 (0.3)	5 (0.4)	0 -
Moved But 1965 Residence Not Report	45 (3.1)	45 (3.3)	0 -

* Source: Fifth County Information; Population Characteristics; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

TABLE 10
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY AGE*

	<u>25-44 Years (%)</u>		<u>45-44 Years (%)</u>		<u>55 & Over (%)</u>	
No School Years Completed	0	-	0	-	3	(0.9)
Elementary						
1-7 years	34	(10.5)	36	(12.5)	82	(23.5)
8 years	0	-	6	(2.1)	38	(10.9)
High School						
1-3 years	64	(19.9)	77	(26.7)	41	(11.7)
4 years	130	(40.4)	108	(37.5)	96	(27.5)
College						
1-3 years	36	(11.2)	33	(11.5)	45	(12.9)
4 or more years	58	(18.0)	28	(9.7)	44	(12.6)

* Source: Fifth Count Information; Population, Characteristics; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970

HOUSING

Housing

The emphasis which has been placed on housing in recent years is easily understandable. Except, perhaps, for family income it is most important to the individual. It plays the most important part in his lifestyle. Yet the lack of available housing for many social, economic, and age groups along with the often poor quality of the housing which is available is now recognized as a fact of life in most areas. But this fact of life can be changed. To this end public officials and citizens alike must become aware of the extent of the problem in their particular area.

As can be seen from Table 11, Aberdeen appears to be in somewhat better shape than the whole of Moore County in the quality of housing (here defined as having complete plumbing facilities) and in overcrowding (an indicator of the availability of affordable housing). Moore County has (1970) almost 20% of its housing lacking complete plumbing, that is, 1 in 5! Aberdeen only has a little over 5%. As is expected, both town and county have the vast majority of units in 1-unit structures and also a majority of home owners over renters. This latter fact is true in Aberdeen for both whites and non-whites, although more non-whites tend to rent.

The size and type of structure also follow expected trends. Over 75% of occupied units fall into the 3 to 6 room size. Over half of owner occupied units have 5 to 6 rooms, while renter occupied units run a little smaller, 3 to 4 rooms. One or two room units are almost always rented and seven or more room units are almost always owner occupied. Almost all owner occupied units are individual detached homes, but there are almost as many renting apartments or mobile homes as renting detached houses. A greater proportion of units built since 1960 are rented while those built before 1950 are predominantly owned. This trend of renters living in newer housing than owners is also reflected in moving dates. Generally, owners moved to their present (1970) residence before 1960, while almost three quarters of the renters moved between 1968 and March 1970.

Housing values are interesting to compare under different conditions. The median value of owner occupied housing is greater in Aberdeen than in Moore County as a whole, but less than in the state. Median contract rent for rental units, however, is higher in town than either the state or the county. The value of owner occupied units naturally increases with the income of the owners. Most with incomes less than \$5,000 own homes of under \$15,000 value. Most with incomes between \$5,000 and \$15,000 own homes valued between \$5,000 and \$20,000, although those with incomes between \$5,000 and \$10,000 tend to own more in that same value range and those with incomes between \$10,000 and \$15,000 tend to own more in the \$10,000 to \$15,000 value range. Most with incomes over \$15,000 own homes valued at more than \$15,000. Renters generally pay a greater percentage of their income toward rent the lower their income.

TABLE 11 - HOUSING UNIT COUNT FOR ABERDEEN AND MOORE COUNTY*

Year-Round Housing Units	<u>Aberdeen</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Moore County</u>	<u>(%)</u>
Total	555	(100.0)	15,156	(100.0)
Without Complete Plumbing	29	(5.2)	3,018	(19.9)
In One-Unit Structures	499	(89.9)	11,459	(75.6)
Owner Occupied	392	(70.6)	8,815	(58.2)
Renter Occupied	128	(23.1)	3,023	(19.9)
Overcrowded (1.01 or more persons per room)	33	(5.9)	1,273	(8.4)

*Source: General Housing Characteristics; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

TABLE 12 - OCCUPIED UNITS
BY RACE OF HEAD AND TENURE*

	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Renter</u>
Total Occupied (%)	410 (72)	159 (28)
White Occupied (%)	387 (72)	147 (28)
Non-White Occupied (%)	23 (66)	12 (34)

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

TABLE 13 - OCCUPIED UNITS BY HEATING FUEL*

<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Piped Utility Gas	169	32.6
Bottled, tank, or LP Gas	21	4.0
Electricity	23	4.4
Fuel Oil, Kerosene, etc.		

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

TABLE 14 - PERSONS PER ROOM BY TENURE*

<u>Persons Per Room</u>	<u>Total Occupied</u>	<u>Owner</u>	<u>Renter</u>
1 or Less	474	340	134
1.01 - 1.50	7	7	7
1.51 - or More	7	0	7

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

TABLE 15 - ROOMS IN UNIT BY TENURE*

<u>Rooms in Unit</u>	<u>Total Occupied</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Owner**</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Renter**</u>	<u>(%)</u>
1 or 2	16	(2.8)	0	(0)	16	(11.3)
3 or 4	169	(29.7)	66	(19.0)	84	(59.6)
5 or 6	262	(46.0)	182	(52.4)	41	(29.1)
7 or 8	95	(16.7)	78	(22.5)	0	(0)
9 or More	27	<u>(4.8)</u>	21	<u>(6.1)</u>	0	<u>(0)</u>
		(100)		(100)		(100)

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

**Some data suppressed, therefore, will not add up to Total Occupied.

TABLE 16 - OCCUPIED UNITS BY TENURE
AND TYPE OF STRUCTURE*

<u>Type of Structure</u>	<u>Total Occupied</u>	<u>Owner**</u>	<u>Renter**</u>
1-Unit Structure	486	343	75
2-Unit Structure	47	4	43
3-4 Unit Structure	0	0	0
5 or More Unit Structure	15	0	15
Mobile Home/Trailer	21	0	8

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

**Some data suppressed, therefore, will not add up to Total Occupied.

TABLE 17 - YEARS UNITS BUILT BY TENURE*

<u>Years</u>	<u>Total Occupied</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Owner**</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Renter**</u>	<u>(%)</u>
1965-March 1970	48	(8.4)	7	(2.0)	11	(7.8)
1960-1964	55	(9.7)	23	(6.6)	19	(13.5)
1950-1959	95	(16.7)	45	(13.0)	16	(11.3)
1940-1949	213	(37.4)	155	(44.7)	54	(38.3)
1939 or Earlier	158	<u>(27.8)</u>	117	<u>(33.7)</u>	41	<u>(29.1)</u>
		(100)		(100)		(100)

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

**Some data suppressed, therefore, will not add up to Total Occupied.

TABLE 18 - YEAR MOVED INTO UNIT BY TENURE*

<u>Years</u>	<u>Total Occupied</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Owner**</u>	<u>(%)</u>	<u>Renter**</u>	<u>(%)</u>
1968-March 1970	141	(26.0)	25	(7.5)	101	(72.1)
1965-1967	60	(11.1)	36	(10.7)	9	(6.4)
1960-1964	82	(15.1)	65	(19.4)	17	(12.2)
1950-1959	149	(27.4)	98	(29.3)	13	(9.3)
1949 or Earlier	111	<u>(20.4)</u>	111	<u>(33.1)</u>	0	<u>(0)</u>
		(100)		(100)		(100)

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

**Some data suppressed, therefore, will not add up to Total Occupied.

TABLE 19 - HOUSING VALUE COMPARISONS*
TOWN, COUNTY, STATE

	<u>Town</u>	<u>County</u>	<u>State</u>
Owner Occupied			
Median Value	\$11,400	\$10,400	\$12,800
Renter Occupied			
Median Contract Rent	\$63	\$54	\$59

*Source: General Housing Characteristics; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

TABLE 20 - OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS BY VALUE AND FAMILY INCOME*

Income

Value	<\$5,000	\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 <
<\$5,000	26	7	0	0
\$5,000 - \$9,999	22	63	22	0
\$10,000 - \$14,999	27	33	34	17
\$15,000 - \$19,999	0	36	17	7
\$20,000 - \$24,999	15	16	6	6
\$25,000 <	5	0	17	17

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

TABLE 21. - RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS BY FAMILY INCOME
AND GROSS RENT AS PERCENT OF INCOME*

% of Income	Income**				
	<\$5,000	\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$10,000 - \$14,999	\$15,000 <	
<20%	0	34	38	6	
20-24%	16	5	0	0	
25-34%	17	0	0	0	
35% <	8	0	0	0	
No cash rent or zero or negative income	17	0	0	0	

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970.

**Some data suppressed, therefore, figures are approximate.

Economic Characteristics

The economic situation of a country is a reflection of the state of its economy. It is determined by the level of production, the distribution of income, and the standard of living. The economic characteristics of a country are the factors that determine its economic status. These factors include the size of the economy, the structure of the economy, the level of development, and the rate of growth.

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ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

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Economic Characteristics

The economic structure of a community may be considered the backbone of that community, or the support for all other functions. For this very reason economic characteristics must never be considered in a manner which isolates observation of them from other functions and activities in life. The following section, Economic Characteristics, is a collection of data which must be viewed in its relationship with the preceding sections of this report.

Employment is an important area to consider because it is related to educational level, income, and standard of living. Table 22 shows employment in Aberdeen by industry. Notice that over half of the employed in Aberdeen work in manufacturing or wholesale and retail trade, with almost a third in town employed in manufacturing. There are 19 manufacturers in Aberdeen and 54 elsewhere in the county, totalling 883 manufacturing employees in town in 1976 and another 3,217 in the county. The largest employer in town is J. P. Stevens and Company, employing 431. Over half Aberdeen's employed work in clerical capacities or as craftsmen, formen, operatives or similar workers. This is expected.

Personal income is most important in determining the standard of living of the individual or family. As Table 24 indicates Moore County per capita personal income has generally been lower than that for North Carolina which, in turn, has been lower than the United States. This reflects the general trend of the South having lower personal incomes and rural areas having lower personal incomes than urbanized areas. In Aberdeen family income is distributed in an interesting manner. Almost 45 percent have incomes under \$6,000 a year while slightly over 45 percent have incomes over \$8,000. This means that families are unusually heavily distributed in the upper and lower income ranges while the middle income ranges are relatively light. Almost a third of those aged 65 and older have incomes below the poverty level. Only about half of those receiving public assistance are below the poverty level and about a fifth of families with female heads of households are below the poverty level.

The unemployment rate for Moore County in May, 1976 was 5.4 percent, lower than some surrounding counties. The average weekly claimants for unemployment insurance in Moore County for each month over the past year are given in Table 28. The number went down consistently from June through November 1975. It jumped back up again in December and January 1976, but has been falling since february. The average weekly number of claimants in May 1976 were only a little over a third of the figure in June 1975.

Expenditures are an important indicator of available income, the faith of people in their economic system, and the general health of the area. Because the major industry in the Sandhills area is tourism an account of the expenditures of travelers in Moore County can be of help. (Table 29) After a steady growth for years the tourism industry suffered a severe setback between 1968 and 1970, an almost

TABLE 22
EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY*

<u>Industry</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Construction	44	5.6
Manufacturing	259	32.6
Transportation	7	0.9
Communication, Utilities, & Sanitary Services	12	1.5
Wholesale/Retail Trade	184	23.2
Finance, Insurance, Business & Repair Services	38	4.8
Professional & Related Services	71	8.9
Educational Services	63	7.9
Public Administration	43	5.4
Other Industries	<u>73</u>	<u>9.2</u>
	794	100.0

*Source: Fifth County Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970

TABLE 23
EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION*

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Professional, Technical and Kindred Workers	99	12.5
Managers, Officials and Proprietors Except Farm	85	10.7
Clerical and Kindred Workers	160	20.1
Sales Workers	73	9.2
Craftsmen, Formen and Kindred Workers	141	17.7
Operatives and Kindred Workers	133	16.8
Service Workers, Including Private Household	91	11.5
Laborers Except Farm and Mine	12	1.5
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	794	100.0

* Source: Fifth Count Information; U. S. Bureau of the Census; 1970

TABLE 24

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME FOR MOORE COUNTY,
NORTH CAROLINA AND THE U.S.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Moore County</u>	<u>N.C.</u>	<u>U.S.</u>
1929	\$ 266	\$ 334	\$ 703
1950	1,061	1,037	1,496
1959	1,280	1,506	2,161
1962	1,517	1,732	2,370
1965	1,895	2,075	2,770
1966	2,110	2,316	2,987
1967	2,165	2,481	3,170
1968	2,421	2,711	3,426
1969	2,704	2,989	3,708
1970	2,845	3,218	3,933

* Source: North Carolina State Government Statistical Abstract; North Carolina Department of Administration; 1973

TABLE 25
FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS BY INCOME*

<u>Income</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
< \$ 2,000	73	12.0
\$ 2,000 - \$ 3,999	65	10.7
\$ 4,000 - \$ 5,999	130	21.4
\$ 6,000 - \$ 7,999	63	10.4
\$ 8,000 - \$ 9,999	63	10.4
\$10,000 - \$11,999	85	14.0
\$12,000 - \$14,999	54	8.9
\$15,000 <	74	12.2
	<hr/> 607	<hr/> 100.0

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U. S. Bureau of the Census; 1970

TABLE 26
PERSONS BY POVERTY LEVEL AND AGE^{*}

	<u>Under 65 (%)</u>		<u>65 and Over (%)</u>		-
Above Poverty Level	1,344	(93.9)	138	(68.0)	
Below Poverty Level	87	(6.1)	65	(32.0)	
		<u>100.0</u>		<u>100.0</u>	

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U. S. Bureau of the Census; 1970

TABLE 27
FAMILIES BY POVERTY STATUS, PUBLIC
ASSISTANCE, AND FEMALE HEAD

	<u>Above Poverty Level</u>	<u>Below Poverty Level</u>
Total	445	32
Receiving Public Assistance	9	10
Female Heads	46	10

*Source: Fifth Count Information; U.S. Bureau of the Census; 1970

TABLE 28 - AVERAGE WEEKLY CLAIMANTS
FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN MOORE COUNTY*

June 1975 - May 1976

<u>Month</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Month</u>	<u>Number</u>
June 1975	913	January 1976	636
July 1975	703	February 1976	643
August 1975	592	March 1976	456
September 1975	473	April 1976	380
October 1975	449	May 1976	328
November 1975	392		
December 1975	501		

*Source: North Carolina Employment Security Commission; Employment Security Trends; June 1975 through May 1976.

TABLE 29 - TRAVELERS' EXPENDITURES IN MOORE COUNTY*

<u>Year</u>	<u>Amount (000's)</u>	<u>% Change</u>
1963	\$ 6,477	--
1965	8,127	+25.5
1968	9,882	+21.6
1970	6,160	-37.7
1971	12,140	+97.1
1972	13,220	+ 8.9

*Source: Profile North Carolina Counties; North Carolina Department of Administration; 1973.

North Carolina State Government Statistical Abstract; North Carolina Department of Administration; 1973.

40 percent cut in travelers' expenditures. Fortunately, however, the industry appears to have made a remarkable comeback. Between 1970 and 1971, one year, expenditures almost doubled. Between 1971 and 1972 the industry remained steady, allowing for inflation.

Retail sales and sales and use tax collections are other expenditure indicators significant to the area, being a measure of economic vitality of residents as opposed to exclusively visitors. As seen in Table 30, gross retail sales fluctuated from June through November 1975 between nine and eleven million dollars without any significant change from month to month. This does not demonstrate a feeling of confidence on the part of county residents in the constantly lowering of the unemployment rate during that period. (Table 28.) The only coordination appears to be in November 1975. When the unemployment rate was lowest gross retail sales was at its highest. When unemployment jumped in December sales dropped. The general trend since December of a dropping unemployment rate is paralleled with a rise in gross retail sales, except in February when sales dropped significantly at the same time as unemployment rose slightly.

Changes over the past fifteen years indicate a hopeful trend. (Table 31.) Gross retail sales rose less than 50 percent between fiscal years 1960-61 and 1965-66 and again between 1965-66 and 1970-71. Between 1970-71 and 1975-76 as shown on Table 30 gross retail sales rose over 70 percent. This is a significant increase in growth even when allowing for increased inflation rates.

The early indications are that the area is pulling itself together economically and can anticipate increased growth and greater confidence of its people.

TABLE 30 - MONTHLY SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS
AND GROSS RETAIL SALES IN MOORE COUNTY*

<u>Month</u>	<u>Sales and Use Tax</u>	<u>Gross Retail Sales</u>
June 1975	\$ 247,853.02	\$ 10,779,862
July	232,510.15	10,428,055
August	227,409.82	9,849,118
September	234,597.76	10,065,416
October	237,619.91	10,059,100
November	252,551.24	11,311,804
December	230,908.71	9,866,002
January 1976	262,773.58	10,907,146
February	200,365.76	8,814,454
March	240,617.66	10,389,990
April	262,994.40	11,612,513
May	<u>292,767.59</u>	<u>12,828,142</u>
TOTAL	\$2,922,969.60	\$126,911,602

*Source: North Carolina Department of Revenue; Sales and Use Tax Division;
Analysis of State Sales and Use Tax Collections and Gross Retail
Sales By Counties; June 1975 through May 1976.

TABLE 31 - YEARLY SALES AND USE TAX COLLECTIONS
AND GROSS RETAIL SALES IN MOORE COUNTY*

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sales and Use Tax</u>	<u>Gross Retail Sales</u>
1960-61	\$ 549,769	\$ 36,056,775
1965-66	1,165,980	52,004,554
1970-71	1,776,545	74,061,829
1975-76**	2,922,970	126,911,602

*Source: Profile North Carolina Counties; North Carolina Department of Administration; 1973.

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**June 1975 through May 1976.

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Lloyd Harris, Mayor Pro-Tem

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James O. Singleton, Jr.
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Planning Board

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